

WEATHER FORECAST.
Snow or rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair, colder; strong south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 34; lowest, 19.
Detailed weather reports on last page.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 129.

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NEW HAVEN MOB WHIPS LAWYER; HE KISSES FLAG

Masked Vigilantes Take Attorney Maximilian von Hogen From Home.

POLICE WON'T INTERFERE

Tar and Feathers Threat for Disloyal "Paper Citizen" Now in Bed.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—No police investigation will be made of the attack upon Attorney Maximilian von Hogen of this city by a masked vigilante committee.

Von Hogen wrote "Deutschland Feiert Alles" at the top of his draft questionnaire last week and boasted of it. A group of twelve armed men broke into his house Saturday night and pulled him into the street. After making him kiss the American flag and retract his disloyal utterances, they gave him a sound thrashing.

Feeling had run high ever since the publication of the German attorney's answer to the questionnaire. Before that he had written in one instance: "It is a doubtful honor to be a citizen of the United States," and in another, "I have no quarrel with the United States, but I have a quarrel with the German government." The young lawyer said a lot of worse things, but was tolerated. This time the mob demanded that he be punished. The questionnaire was submitted to Attorney-General Gregory, but that official held that unless Congress passed some additional ruling, Von Hogen need not be punished for his citizenship.

People Demanded Punishment.
He termed Von Hogen a "paper citizen." A movement to take away his nationality was started, but that didn't satisfy New Haven. On the street corners and everywhere there was a clamor for some punishment. Von Hogen lives in an imposing home occupied by his family. He is looking the Winchester Repeating Arms Company factory. He was reading in his library when the vigilantes appeared on the front porch and demanded admittance. His sister Polly opened the door and they ran into the library. Von Hogen struggled, but was soon overpowered and dragged out of the house. A crowd of neighbors, but they showed the group to take Von Hogen away.

When they reached a lonely spot a few hundred yards distant he was knocked down and beaten. Then he had to kiss the American flag several times and reverently say: "God bless the United States." "The Kaiser is the best ever," "The Kaiser's going to be beaten," and like statements.

Tar and Feathers Threatened.
Riding profusely from his eyes and nose he was then sent reeling home. His sister caught him as he fell on the porch and took him into the house. He was in bed today and would not speak. His sister Polly said the whole thing was an outrage.

Von Hogen is ordered to retract his disloyal statements in the New Haven newspaper. He is to be tarred and feathered cost Monday evening. He said Saturday at midnight that he expected to be lynched. The police, who arrived on the scene an hour after the attack, found only a great pile of snow and a police official declared: "My men aren't going to lose a night's sleep that fellow's account."

Von Hogen, however, filed a complaint.

U.S. PLANS TO RUSH 1,000,000 SOLDIERS TO FRANCE IN 1918

British, French and American Governments Will Co-operate in Transportation—Bigger Training Camps Near the Battle Zone.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Although Secretary Biltmore declines to discuss the speeding up plans of the War Department for getting a million American fighting troops to Europe this year, it is known now that prospects are encouraging for the success of this plan. The British, French and American Governments are in accord in the realization that Gen. Pershing's army must be ready to strike in the summer or fall of this year instead of waiting for 1919, as army chief strategists previously advised.

As a result of the first deliberations of the Supreme War Council and the visit of Col. House and the United States delegation to Europe, it is understood a systematic plan was mapped out to accelerate the influx of American troops into France. Certain recommendations are in effect which will double the rate at which troops can be transported in the near future. The rate at which American troops are now being

fed into France is daily increasing and difficulties which formerly hampered the effort are being eliminated.

One plan said to have been suggested calls for the establishment of more extensive training camps near the battle zone in France. It was pointed out that instead of waiting for troops in training to vacate the cantonments here fresh troops could have even their preliminary training in France, provided transport facilities were at the time available. This plan probably will not be put into effect until war weather begins, but during the spring and summer months the problem of caring for troops in France of course will be facilitated.

Unusual activity here has already manifested itself, and the end of the war is being anticipated. The question of available ships is not proving as much of a drawback as was predicted in some quarters in France. It was pointed out that a number of ships are being built in France, and that the problem of caring for troops in France of course will be facilitated.

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LABOR CRISIS GROWS AS NEW DRAFT NEARS

Blanket Exemptions May Be Necessary to Prevent Slowing Up of Output.

SITUATION NOW SERIOUS

Danger That Calling of 387,000 More Men Will Disrupt Certain Industries.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The second army draft call is only about a month distant, yet with every passing day the problem of devising new exemption rules which will safeguard the nation's production of necessities grows increasingly complex. Congressmen, war activity administrators and department chiefs are deeply concerned over the growing labor shortage throughout the country and the topic is assuming first importance in conferences at the Capitol and at war board meetings.

It would appear that either blanket exemption rulings or draft of labor to certain industries must be invoked if the country's resources are to be mobilized adequately for the support of the United States and its allies in the coming year. That the question will preoccupy all others in the attention of Congress within a few weeks appears to be a certainty.

As the United States stands today, about 1,200,000 men have joined the colors. Next month 387,000 more will be called up. With labor in such demand now that almost every industry is bidding recklessly for man power, skilled and unskilled, and with wages soaring and prices of products more than keeping pace, the country faces rearrangements of living conditions which threaten a veritable turmoil of readjustment, according to some of the Government's labor experts.

May Decrease Efficiency.
The outstanding dangers, they say, are heavy losses in national efficiency and in national productivity. The calling up of 387,000 men puts an added burden, which, if unwisely apportioned, will disrupt the nation's industrial fabric, it is said.

Despite speeding up by increasing resources and man power the output of the nation's war effort will be affected by this drastic change in present rules, a change which under the old system would have required formal hearings before the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Mr. McAdoo's powers are now practically absolute not only on questions affecting the railroads themselves but on those affecting the public which makes use of them.

Railroads' Complaint.
The evil in a large measure has been growing more acute for the last two years or more. The railroads for a long time have been complaining that consignments were making warehouses out of freight cars. Under the demurrage charges in effect it was the cheapest storage space they could get in many cases. The result has been that thousands of freight cars have been taken out of service for weeks and months.

With \$10 a day charge now facing them, the railroads are being forced to believe that that practice will now cease to a large extent.

As a further step to correct this evil the new demurrage charges will be "freight clear up week." Plans have not been fully completed as yet, but a drive is to be started all over the country to get freight cars released and put in service as a patriotic duty.

Mr. McAdoo said today that the new order was an imperative necessity as an aid to the war effort. He asked shippers to view it in this light.

"In making this order," said Mr. McAdoo, "I have fully considered the enormous amount of shipping and consignments on account of the war effort. The inevitable weather, the irregularity of transportation and the consequent delay in getting goods to the front are a serious matter. I am confident that the new order will be far smaller than the inconvenience and hardship which our people as a whole are suffering because of the undue tying up of railroad equipment, and will be very small indeed compared with the menace which the widespread delay in getting goods to the front and the health and comfort of the people and the successful conduct of our war operations."

Asks for Cooperation.
"Therefore appeal to every citizen to accept in a spirit of hearty cooperation the new demurrage charges which are being imposed and I especially appeal to every shipper or consignee as a patriotic duty to employ every possible effort and exercise every reasonable judgment in the use of the equipment and material of the railroad to load and unload freight cars with the least possible delay in order to get the equipment back in service as soon as possible."

A report made public today by Assistant Director General Smith shows that the freight congestion in the country has increased since the new demurrage rule goes into effect.

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MADDOO RAISES RATES TO STOP CAR HILDUPS

Demurrage On and After January 21 Will Be More Than Doubled.

\$10 A DAY IS MAXIMUM

Freight Congestion Largely Due to Detention—"Clear Up Week" Planned.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—As another step in his programme to "get the wheels turning" on the country's railroads Director-General McAdoo issued an order today directly aimed at the car detention evil, held by the railroads to be at the bottom of much of the present congestion.

This order, No. 3 of the new railroad regime, on and after January 21 will more than double the present demurrage rates on cars held by shippers and consignees. While allowing still two free days on commodity cars, the new order raises the present charge of \$1 on the third day to \$3. On each day thereafter the demurrage charge is progressively increased until it reaches a maximum charge of \$10 is reached on the eighth day. Under present demurrage rules established by the Interstate Commerce Commission last spring the maximum is only \$5. On cars other than those loaded with commodities only one day free time is allowed.

Countless shippers and consignees throughout the country will be affected by this drastic change in present rules, a change which under the old system would have required formal hearings before the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Mr. McAdoo's powers are now practically absolute not only on questions affecting the railroads themselves but on those affecting the public which makes use of them.

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PEACE PARLEY SUSPENDED; BERLIN OPPOSES TRANSFER; REPORT LUDENDORFF OUT

FRENCH PRAISE LLOYD GEORGE

Premier's Declaration of British War Aims Meets With Approval.

BOLSHEVIKI HARD HIT

Russian Radicals Can No Longer Doubt Purity of Motives, Say Papers.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The speech of Premier Lloyd George, in which he restated the war aims of the Entente, has roused a storm of praise in almost every section of the press, which regards the address as important not only in the point of view of the contents but in regard to the present condition of the peace negotiations between the British and the Russian Bolsheviks.

Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions in a telegram to Humana, says: "I would like to say how deeply moved I felt when Premier Lloyd George, turning to me, read the first few words of the speech of his speech regarding Alsace-Lorraine."

The British Government has not desired to leave the peace negotiations without a clear statement of its position. The British Government has not desired to leave the peace negotiations without a clear statement of its position.

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Crown Council Halts Negotiations at Brest

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Announcement of the suspension of peace negotiations between the British and the Russian Bolsheviks was contained in the following telegram under date of Saturday from the Zurich correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company:

"Another Crown Council was held today at Berlin, which Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. von Ludendorff attended. After the meeting the following official statement was issued: "In consequence of the request of the Russian Government to transfer the seat of negotiations from Brest-Litovsk to Stockholm, the Crown Council has decided to suspend temporarily the negotiations with Russia."

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Russian Request to Resume Discussion at Stockholm Stumbling Block.

CROWN COUNCIL ACTS

Unexpected Change of Mind by Germany Upsets the Entire Programme.

REICHSTAG IN TURMOIL

Brest-Litovsk Fiasco Makes Position of Socialist Majority Doubtful.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Despite the statement made to the main committee of the Reichstag last week by the Under Foreign Secretary, which followed a Crown Council held a few days before, to the effect that the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk were progressing satisfactorily, and the intimation from Berlin that the demand of the Russians for the transfer of the discussions to Stockholm or some other neutral city was merely a suggestion, not a demand, an official announcement from Berlin states that the peace negotiations have been "suspended temporarily."

It is evident that Germany has experienced a change of mind in the last few days and now has any desire to continue the negotiations on the former basis. Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Minister, and Count Cernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, hurried back to Berlin last night, and on Saturday, the date agreed upon for the resumption of the peace negotiations, a statement issued yesterday in Berlin asserted that the Russian delegates, including for the first time Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, were on the way to the same place.

Whatever arrangements have been made must now have been upset suddenly, and so far as the German officials were concerned, unexpectedly, by the Crown Council.

Rumor Ludendorff Out.
The sudden reversal of action apparently was not carried out smoothly, for several papers in Germany publish the statement that Gen. von Ludendorff, generally regarded as the leading mind in the military group that rules Germany, had tendered his resignation. An announcement from Berlin, through Amsterdam, denies this.

The decision of the Kaiser to suspend peace negotiations with Russia, it is explained here, will make the Bolsheviks more amenable to the German peace terms. It is believed that there is an excellent prospect of the Lenin-Trotsky regime in Petrograd soon realizing that the sole hope of Russian salvation lies in the fullest possible cooperation with the Entente Governments.

It is expected that the new outline of the aims of the Allies, as announced yesterday in Premier Lloyd George's address to the House of Commons, will have an important bearing on the attitude of the Bolsheviks toward Germany.

There is a growing belief in all florid quarters that Germany is greatly embarrassed by the course that events have taken relative to the Brest-Litovsk negotiations. The German officials, evidently made the mistake of attempting to force impossible peace terms because it was confident that the military situation was such that the German position on the east front and that it was possible to force the Russians if they protested. Such a course did not appear to them to be a very serious matter. Ludendorff, who realized fully the impossibility of snatching forces and materials to conquer even a non-resistant Russia.

New Need for Strong Forces.
They knew also the absolute necessity of maintaining military lines of considerable strength on the Baltic Sea and Black Sea to prevent Russian revolutionary propaganda from reaching the peoples of the Central Empires, with demoralizing consequences.

This danger is especially serious in the case of Hungary, where the large Slav population is thoroughly disaffected and is a potential powder magazine which may be exploded by a Russian spark. The German military leaders realize that the situation is in a great danger of losing all the advantages gained when the peace negotiations were initiated.

Fragmentary reports from Germany through neutral India that the recent Crown Council had decided to suspend the peace negotiations through the military and diplomatic groups; the diplomats were blamed for bungling everything and very precise instructions were given to them.

As the Russian Constituent Assembly has been summoned to meet January 18, it is suggested that the Lenin Government is planning to delay the resumption of the Assembly in the effort to prevent a united national front. As the Allies have made the acknowledgment of Lenin as the legitimate government of Russia, the Assembly is likely to be followed by some form of recognition.

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CHICAGO IS BURIED DEEP IN SNOWDRIFTS

City Almost at Standstill in Record Blizzard.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Chicago is a storm-battered city. In the wake of the worst blizzard in its history the city stood almost helpless all day and to-night. It will be hours before it can dig itself out and approach normal conditions.

Swamp by wind and snow, which had whirled its way up from the southwest, Chicago awoke to find a street impassable because of great drifts. The day wore on these obstacles grew and increased in number. Serious interruption to wire service makes it impossible to learn the full extent of the storm, but it appears to be due to the collision of a heavy rain driving northwest from Texas with a cold wave headed southeast from the Mississippi Valley.

This changed the rain to sleet and snow and the contending winds produced a blizzard.

The southern storm was forced off its course and its center near Evansville, Ind. is headed northeast, driving furiously. The upper Mississippi Valley, the Ohio River Valley and all the territory from points to the great lakes is swept by the tempest.

Albany, parts of Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan and western Pennsylvania appear to be the worst sufferers.

Motor Train in Poughkeepsie.

Trucks Resume Trip to Sea-board To-day.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

BRITONS AT PRAYER ON NATION'S DRY DAY

Bishop of London Thanks God for U. S. Entry into War.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—London went dry for a day today for the first time in history. In response to the proclamation of King George fixing to-day for prayer throughout the British Empire for what has been accomplished in the war by British arms all the saloons were closed.

The day was observed in places of worship of every denomination with prayers in the cause of freedom and in invocation for the successful, speedy termination of the war. The Lord Bishop of London and the Sheriffs attended St. Paul's Cathedral in state. Soldiers and sailors on leave, many of them Americans, filled the churches.

St. Paul's Cathedral, said: "If there is one thing absolutely certain to-day it is that the nation was right in August, 1914, in leaving the peaceful security of the home and plunging into the war of blood which we call the Great War. We have had sorrow and we have had tears, but the sorrow was a noble sorrow and the tears were the tears of pride as well as those of grief."

After paying tribute to the valor and unselfish service of British men and women, the Bishop said:

"Let us thank God to-day for the coming into the war of the great Power in the West."

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